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each of the classes treated. With its enlarged scope, more extended diagnoses, and improved keys, the 'Manual' must now prove even a more efficient and satisfactory aid to both student and teacher than heretofore, and prove fully worthy of the extended patronage it is sure to have.

*Hygiene of the Nursery.* By LOUIS STARR. Philadelphia, Blakiston. 8°. \$1.50.

OF the many books which have been published on this subject, the one now before us is by far the best. The plan of the author has been to point out a series of hygienic rules, which, if applied to the nursery, can hardly fail to maintain good health, give vigor to the frame, and so lessen susceptibility to disease. He has done his part well, and if he shall receive the co-operation of the mothers and of the physicians, his self-appointed task cannot but result in much good everywhere, and, in many families, in a complete revolution. While Dr. Starr has evidently had especially in mind, in the preparation of this manual, the mother and the nurse, his book is one which every physician should possess. In the opening chapter the author describes the "features of health," by which term he refers to the evidences which healthy children manifest of their well-being. Of these, every mother should have a full knowledge; so that, by appreciating variations, she may anticipate the complete development of disease, and early summon skilled aid at the time when it is of most service. In speaking of the nursery, Dr. Starr says that in every well-regulated house in which there are children there should be two nurseries, — one for occupation by day, the other by night, — and that the best and sunniest rooms should be selected. The size, lighting, furnishing, heating, and ventilating of the nursery are described in detail. The qualifications of the nurse-maid are mentioned, and the author then passes on to the kind of clothing which children should wear at different periods of life. Separate chapters are devoted to exercise and amusements, sleep, bathing, food, dietary, and emergencies. We are glad to see that Dr. Starr condemns the rubber and glass tubing in connection with the nursing-bottle. He speaks of these appurtenances as "not only an abomination, but a fruitful source of sickness and death." His language is none too strong. Physicians and others connected with dispensaries and summer homes for sick children regard these tubes as intimately connected with the production and continuance of bowel-troubles, and begin the treatment of such cases by discarding the tube, and substituting a simple rubber nipple. The reason for this is, that these tubes cannot be cleansed, and the milk which passes through them becomes decomposed, and contaminates all the milk which subsequently is drawn from the bottle by the child. In the chapter on emergencies, the immediate treatment of bruises, sprains, fractures, cuts, burns, scalds, stings of insects, foreign bodies in the ear, eye, nose, and throat, ear-ache, nose-bleed, colic, and convulsions, is described, as is also the method of disinfection after contagious diseases. Taken as a whole, Dr. Starr has given the public an exceedingly practical, and therefore valuable book. His language is simple, and devoid of technicalities, and there is no portion of it which cannot be readily understood by every intelligent person.

*Names and Portraits of Birds which interest Gunners, with Descriptions in Language understood of the People.* By GURDON TRUMBULL. New York, Harper. 12°.

IN some respects Mr. Trumbull's book covers new ground, its two chief objects being to provide gunners with plain, non-technical descriptions and simple black-and-white figures (woodcuts) of the birds in which they are interested, and an elucidation of the vernacular names applied to our game-birds. This latter is perhaps the true *raison d'être* of the work. The labor and time the author must have given to this phase of the subject are evidently very great, and the results are of much interest, as well as of practical utility, not only to gunners and sportsmen, for whom the work is primarily intended, but for ornithologists and philologists as well. The quaint title very fully expresses the scope and purpose of the work. The number of species treated is sixty-one, of which more than half are ducks and geese, five are members of the rail family (*Rallile*), nine are shore-birds, plovers and sandpipers, and five are grouse. Each species, including its various phases of plumage, is

described fully in "language understood of the people." He says, possibly with some truth, "Few, even among our most intelligent college-bred sportsmen, can form a clear idea of a bird's appearance from the 'shop-talk' of scientists, even though provided with a glossary."

About ninety very beautiful woodcuts, drawn by the well-known bird-artist, Edwin Sheppard of Philadelphia, effectually supplement the text; figures of both male and female being given, when, as among the ducks, the sexes greatly differ in plumage. The technical names are those of the American Ornithologists' Union 'Check-List of North American Birds,' and the habitats are usually given from the same source.

The greater part of the text is devoted to the common vernacular names of the various species treated, little being said about habits. While synonymy is such a bane and burden in scientific literature, Mr. Trumbull's book shows that in the case of vernacular names, which our author so delightfully collates, the number and complexity of aliases are far greater, and the unravelling of the tangled skein much more difficult; "so many names being used for more than one species, and so many having been given to one and the same bird." The pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*), for example, rejoices in thirty-one distinct English aliases, not counting numerous simply orthographic variations; while the surf scoter (*Oidemias perspicillata*) and the old squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) have respectively thirty-three and thirty-four distinct vernacular designations. Half that number is about the rule, while the ruddy duck (*Erismatura rubida*) heads the list with *sixty-seven*! Many of these names are extremely local, and the author does well to give explicitly the localities where they are in use. "The principal reasons for this multiplication of names are obvious: viz., differences in size, shape, and color between males and females; periodical changes in plumage; mistaking one variety for another; and, more particularly, differences of opinion as to the names most appropriate." In some instances a whole set of names is based on each striking feature of the bird, as of the bill or tail, or on coloration, or on peculiarities of habits. "Many of these names probably appear now for the first time in print, yet few are of recent origin; and, though some may be a little time-worn, they are time-honored, and as familiar in certain localities as 'cow,' 'dog,' and 'cat.' . . . Names which appear to us absurdly grotesque and outlandish are mediums of communication between men as wise as ourselves, though educated in a different school; and the homely nomenclature of those who shoot, not alone for sport, but for their daily bread, should command respect." As already said, Mr. Trumbull's book is especially interesting from the standpoint of philology, as showing how words originate and language grows.

A very full index completes this admirable work; but a table of contents, giving lists of the species treated and of the illustrations, would also have been of great convenience.

*Essays on God and Man, or a Philosophical Inquiry into the Principles of Religion.* By HENRY TRURO BRAY. St. Louis, Nixon-Jones Printing Co. 12°. \$2.

THIS work is written by an Episcopal clergyman of Missouri, and deals with the bearings of evolutionism and other scientific theories of the present day on the accepted doctrines of religion. The author is clearly imbued with both the religious and the scientific spirit, is thoroughly in earnest, and writes for the most part in perfect good temper. Sometimes his repugnance to certain superstitions that have gathered around Christianity leads him to use expressions that are a little rough, and those parts of the book might better, perhaps, have been omitted, as the doctrines thus attacked have already lost their hold upon thinking minds; but on the whole the tone of the work is excellent. The style, also, is simple and clear, and never leaves us in doubt as to the author's meaning. Mr. Bray's religion is based upon scientific doctrines on the one hand, and, on the other, upon all that is best in the religious teachings of the whole world. He maintains that the science of the present day is religious, and gives some quotations from scientific writers in proof of this assertion. He holds strongly to the evolution philosophy, though believing that we can know more of the divine attributes than most evolutionists admit; and he defines God as "universally extended Conscious Force." He re-

jects the doctrine of inspiration as heretofore taught, and maintains that all scholarly theologians do the same. A religion in harmony with science may, he thinks, be founded on the following doctrines: "1°. There is an Infinite Intelligence whom we call God; 2°. Man is by nature a religious being; 3°. Every religion has in it a nucleus of truth; 4°. No religion is exclusively true or founded upon an exclusively divine revelation." Christianity, however, is regarded as the best of all religions, and as the "highest outcome of human nature." Mr. Bray quotes many passages from non-Christian religious writers, including the Greek philosophers, the authors of the Vedas, the Chinese moralists, and many others, in support of his positions; and these quotations form an interesting portion of the book. On the subject of immortality the author speaks with hesitation, presenting the arguments on both sides, and drawing the conclusion that there is ground for hope but not for dogmatizing. Our readers will see that there is nothing essentially new in these views; but as coming from a clergyman, and addressed to a congregation of the people,—for they were originally presented in public lectures,—they have considerable interest, and Mr. Bray's book will well repay perusal.

*A Text-Book of Euclid's Elements.* By H. S. HALL and F. H. STEVENS. London and New York, Macmillan. 12°. \$1.10.

THIS volume contains the first six books of Euclid's elements, together with appendices giving the most important elementary developments of Euclidean geometry. The text has been carefully revised, and special attention given to those points which experience has shown to present difficulties to beginners. The authors have been guided in part by the suggestions contained in the textbook of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching. The propositions are throughout treated very fully, and the authors have avoided condensing two or more steps into one. In this they were guided by the weighty consideration that only a small proportion of those who study elementary geometry, and study it with profit, are destined to become mathematicians. To a large majority of students, Euclid is intended to serve not so much as a lesson in mathematical reasoning, as the first, and sometimes the only, model of formal and rigid argument presented in an elementary education.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine*, which completes its second year, will contain a variety of articles in prose and verse, especially suited in sentiment and illustration for the holiday season. There will be twenty full-page pictures, and many others from drawings by such artists as Elihu Vedder, J. Alden Weir, W. Hamilton Gibson, Bruce Crane, and Robert Blum. The art of making stained-glass windows, which has had its renaissance in this country within the last twelve years, will be the subject of a paper by Will H. Low; the third and concluding instalment of Lester Wallack's reminiscences will appear; George Hitchcock (the artist, whose picture, 'The Tulip Garden,' in the Paris salon of 1887, made his reputation) has written and illustrated for the number a short paper on 'Sandro Botticelli,' as 'the man who, above all others, gave an impulse in the right direction to the new art of the Christian world,' and Elihu Vedder has illustrated a strikingly original anonymous poem which will, it is believed, excite considerable curiosity as to its authorship. — *Treasure Trove* for November opens with an illustrated account of the Lick Observatory, followed by articles on the Wilkes-Barre accident; the Canadian fish question; the disagreement of the doctors; the Chicago riots; and the wheat corner, under the caption 'Is that the Law?' by Wolstan Dixey; 'Yellow Fever,' by W. H. H.; 'A Famous Astronomer,' with portrait of the late Richard A. Proctor; 'American Politics,' by Oscar R. Hart; 'Getting Ready for Christmas,' with illustrations, by Lucy Clarke; 'Russian-America' (second paper), illustrated. Besides this are illustrated papers on 'Mary Stuart,' by J. R. D. L.; 'Crystals,' by Margaret E. Houston; 'Children's Lunches'; 'The Metal of the Future'; 'What Congress Costs,' and others. — A new edition of Browning's Educational Theories, with a complete analysis, a new index, and an appendix on the 'American Common School,' will be issued at once by E. L.

Kellogg & Co., of New York and Chicago. Also Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's 'The Argument for Manual Training,' and a new edition of Perez's 'First Three Years of Childhood.' G. Stanley Hall says of this last book, "I esteem the work a very valuable one for primary and kindergarten teachers and all interested in the psychology of childhood." — The first step in avoiding mistakes is to find out how we fall into them. Valuable aid in this direction will be furnished in Prof. Joseph Jastrow's paper on 'The Psychology of Deception,' which will open the December *Popular Science Monthly*. As illustrations of his subject the author cites the tricks practiced by conjurers, and the delusions which from time to time gain a hold on the public mind. 'Infant Mortality and the Environment' is the subject of an article which J. M. French, M.D., will contribute to the same magazine. Dr. French points out the chief causes of infant mortality, which are due partly to heredity and partly to the surroundings. Finally 'Beliefs About the Soul' is the title of an article by R. A. Oakes. It is full of traditions of civilized and savage peoples, relating to immortality and to plurality of souls. — Ticknor & Co. will publish this month 'Better Times,' a volume of stories by the author of 'The Story of Margaret Kent,' 'The Philistines,' by Arlo Bates; 'Pen and Powder,' by Frank B. Wilkie, of the *Chicago Times*, a series of monographs on the late war in the West; 'Vagrom Verse,' by Charles Henry Webb (John Paul), a collection of poems, pathetic and humorous, in illuminated vellum covers; 'The Other Side of the War — with the Army of the Potomac,' letters from Headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Virginia campaign of 1862, by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, issued under the auspices of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Miss Wormeley, now so well known as the translator of Balzac, was a prominent worker in the Sanitary Commission, especially in the Peninsular campaign. They will also publish 'Wanderers,' being a collection of the poems of William Winter, author of 'Shakespeare's England,' etc., and dramatic critic of the *New York Tribune*. — Elizabeth Robins Pennell, wife of Joseph Pennell of Philadelphia, and his companion through Europe on a tricycle, will have a paper on 'Wells and its Cathedrals,' in the December number of the *Magazine of Art*. In this same issue will be the first of two papers on the 'Portraits of Dante Gabriel Rossetti,' by Wm. M. Rossetti. The portraits of the poet-painter in this number cover the period from his sixth to his twenty-fifth year, and are by himself, Holman Hunt, John Hancock, J. E. Millais, and others. — Ginn & Company announce 'Analytic Geometry,' by A. S. Hardy, Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College, and author of 'Elements of Quaternions,' to be published in January, 1889. This work is designed for the student, not for the teacher. Particular attention has been given to those fundamental conceptions and processes which, in the author's experience, have been found to be sources of difficulty to the student in acquiring a grasp of the subject as a method of research. The limits of the work are fixed by the time usually devoted to analytic geometry in our college courses by those who are not to make a special study in mathematics. The same firm also announce 'The Beginner's Book in German,' by Sophie Doriot, author of 'The Beginner's Book in French,' to be published Jan. 1, 1889. This follows the natural method. The lessons are introduced with a humorous picture followed by some corresponding verses from the child-literature of Germany. A conversation upon the subject, with the study of words and phrases, completes the lesson. The second part contains graded selections for reading. They have in preparation 'A Reader in Botany,' for school use, selected and adapted from well-known authors by Jane H. Newell. — In the *Edinburgh Review* for October is a graphic description of a tornado and its effects. — D. Appleton & Co. will publish this week in their International Educational Series, 'Memory — What it Is and how to Improve it,' by David Kay; 'Astronomy with an Opera-Glass,' a popular introduction to the study of the starry heavens with the simplest of optical instruments, with maps and directions to facilitate the recognition of the constellations and the principal stars visible to the naked eye, by G. P. Serviss; also, new editions of Drs. Lindley and Widney's 'California of the South,' and of Edna Lyall's 'Donovan.' — Roberts Brothers will publish on the 15th 'The Man without a Country,' by Edward Everett Hale, with forty illustrations by F. T. Merrill; 'The Pil-